

ious interests. We feel it a duty to the country to protest against the fraud, and to give notice that we are in no manner responsible for it.—*Baltimore Patriot, (Whig)*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

—We send out our annual circular to voluntary agents this year earlier than usual, so that our friends may "strike while the iron is hot." Operations were too long delayed last year. We have already sent the circulars to California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. Will not those to whom they are addressed, move promptly in the matter? As the elections take place in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, in the early part of November, a fine opportunity will then be presented for renewing and extending our subscription list.

Our friends in the other States will receive letters in good season.

We would also suggest that many new subscribers may be desired of beginning with last week's *Era*, containing the first chapter of *Harriet's Story* on Anglo-Saxon Serfdom, or the *Wager of Battle*. Our friends whose subscriptions are about expiring would do well to renew promptly, so as to secure all the chapters complete.

A word as to funds. Large sums can be best sent by draft or certificate of deposit; smaller sums, in notes on Eastern banks. Where these cannot be had, we would prefer notes of the Ohio State Banks, or other Western State Banks, to the issues of the Free Banks, which we cannot sell here, except at a very heavy discount.

POSTAGE—IMPOSITION.

A friend in Howell, Livingston county, Michigan, sending us some subscribers, remarks: "Two of the old subscribers think they can not take it another year, because the postage is so high, for we are still compelled to pay fifty-two cents a year."

We have heard a similar complaint from other offices. Why will people submit to such imposition? Postmasters extorting such charges, violate the law and their oath of office. Bring the matter to a test. Take a witness along, offer the postmaster thirteen cents in advance, postage on your paper for six months. If he refuses to take it, and let you have your paper, sue him for damages, and report him to the Postmaster General, or send us an authenticated copy of the proceedings, and we will see whether he can practice law-breaking and exact fraudulent charges with impunity. There is no necessity at all of submitting to such imposition. We have attended to such cases before, and will attend to them again, if properly reported.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—We are frequently receiving letters of inquiry concerning this paper, and therefore deem it proper to state that we have nothing whatever to do with the *National Democrat*, and never had, further than to wish it well, and help it along by a friendly notice. We are informed that it has been temporarily suspended.

MR. CHASE AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The *Herald of Freedom* (Wilmington, O.) reports that Mr. Harlan, a candidate lately in that district, asserted that "the address of the Free Soil members of Congress to the people of the United States was ill-timed, and calculated to take a great burden off the hands of Douglas, who heartily desired that the opposition to his bill should assume a radical or Abolition character." The *Herald* adds:

"We do not know but that this opinion is a correct one; it might have been, that if Chase and his friends had waited for the Democrats or the Whigs to lead the opposition, it would have been successful. And this with the plan at first proposed by Mr. Sumner as the expedient one. But we do not adopt the opinion."

We had supposed the *Herald* was better informed than to speak so confidently on such a point. Free Democrats ought to know, and appreciate their own public men. As to parties of the old parties, it is not surprising that they should be misled by ignorance or prejudice.

We happen to know that the movement of Mr. Douglas was not understood at the beginning by Northern Whigs and Democrats—that none of their leaders in Congress seemed to apprehend any danger from it—that none manifested any special anxiety to oppose it—that some, from whom Anti-Slavery people have been accustomed to expect a watchful guardianship over the Cause of Freedom, were lethargic, indisposed to resist, or, if disposed, so hopeless as to forebear any attempt at organized opposition. The *Daily National Era* was the first press in the country to comprehend fully the movement of Mr. Douglas, and to expose it in all its details and consequences; and the Free Soil members of Congress, as they are styled, were the first party in Congress to understand it, and sound the alarm. Prompt opposition and exposure were necessary; but neither Whig nor Democrat was found to take the lead. The address, drawn up by Mr. Chase on consultation with the Free Soil members and others, was framed that men of all parties hostile to the threatened outrage could subscribe it, without violating any party obligation; and the plan at first was, to send it out as their address. But, their eyes were not half opened, they were timid, or prejudiced, or the attempt failed. Next, it was proposed that it should go forth as the address of the Ohio delegation alone; but there were Whigs and Democrats from Ohio, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to write in the movement. As a last resort, the Independent Democratic members of Congress resolved to put their own names to it, and lay it before the People. So able and so temperate was the address, that it was at once copied into the columns of the papers of all parties, not excepting even what are called Conservative or National Whig journals.

This brief statement will vindicate Mr. Chase and his associates against the main imputation that they were officious or over-zealous, or ambitious of pre-eminence, or anxious to manufacture a "little political party." They did what was fit and necessary to be done, and what no other class of men in Congress would do—and it is the quintessence of meanness to arraign them now for their promptitude in supplying a criminal lack of service in others. And here let us say, that we can see no reason why those who are called Free Soil members of Congress should look back, waiting on the slow motions of others, whenever an aggression of Slavery is to be resisted. They are on a perfect level with other members—in political integrity, in consistency, in talent, in experience, in respectability, they will, to say the least, suffer nothing by comparison with the best members. Why should they put themselves in leading strings? Nay, it is peculiarly fit that they should assume a prominent part in the great struggle with the Slave Power; for long and thorough study has familiarized them with its necessities and tactics, and their party relations, instead of embarrassing their Anti-Slavery action, aid and sustain it. As reasonable men, they will be glad

to consult with all well-disposed members, and where self-abnegation may tend to secure the interests of the Cause to which they are committed, they will not shrink from it; but they have too much sense and self-respect to permit their free action to be fettered by the timid compromising, or procrastinating counsels of purblind or self-seeking politicians.

As to Mr. Harlan, he can employ himself to better purpose than in carping at the course of a man, than whom Ohio has never had an able, wiser, and more faithful representative in the Senate of the United States.

SLAVERY AND STATISTICS.

We have so often had occasion to expose the blundering statistics of the advocates of Slavery, that we never see tables of figures in our pro-slavery exchanges without doubting their correctness. If they do not directly misrepresent the facts as they are, they show only so much of them as conveys a false impression. The Missouri *Democrat*, opposing the introduction of Slavery into Kansas Territory, says that slave labor retards population, so that the great city of St. Louis would be essentially injured by its establishment in the new Territory west of it. "Facts," it says, "prove that the population of the non-slaveholding States increases with greater rapidity than that of the slaveholding, in the ratio of two to one." The Washington *Sentinel* meets this assertion with a flat denial:

"We assert boldly that facts do not prove the assertion of the Missouri *Democrat*, and we rely upon the census of 1850 to sustain the position."

If we enclose the five States of Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Florida, and Wisconsin, which, from their recent admission into the Union and the consequent rush of population there, are not proper bases of calculation, we find that in the decade between 1840 and 1850 the rate of population has been greater in the slaveholding States of Missouri, in which the *Free Soil Democrat* is published. The next most rapidly increasing State is Illinois, a free State. The third and fourth are Mississippi and Louisiana, both of which are slaveholding States. Kentucky has increased more rapidly than New York, and Maryland more rapidly than Ohio. Thus we see that so far from the assertion of the *Democrat* being proved, it is actually disproved by the facts upon which it relies. When a statement is made purporting to be based upon facts, a gross ignorance of the facts is as criminal as a willful misrepresentation of them."

The *Sentinel* appeals to the Census, but that Census will show that the *Democrat* is nearly right, and the *Sentinel* wrong, in almost every item of its statement. It is not true that during the last decade the ratio of increase was greater in Missouri than in Illinois; or, in Kentucky than in New York; or, in Maryland than in Ohio, as the following table, taken from the Census, prepared by Mr. De Bow, a pro-slavery man, will clearly show:

Ratio of Increase from 1840 to 1850.			
In Missouri	77.75		
In Illinois	78.81		
In Kentucky	25.93		
In New York	27.57		
In Maryland	24.04		
In Ohio	30.33		

These figures, copied from Table LXII of Ratio Tables of Increase and Decrease of Population, show that the truth is precisely the reverse of the statement of the *Sentinel*.

But the comparison made by the *Sentinel* is a very partial and inconclusive one. If it had been anxious to express the whole truth before its readers, it would have compared, first, the growth of population in the Atlantic or original free States, with that in the corresponding class of slave States; and next, the ratio of increase in the new and Western free States with that in the new and Western slave States. What it was afraid to do, we shall now do, and demonstrate the truth of the main position of the Missouri *Democrat*.

Atlantic Free States.
Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
Pop. in 1840. Pop. in 1850. Total inc. Ratio of inc.

6,761,082	8,626,851	1,865,769	27.5
Atlantic Slave States.			
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.			
Pop. in 1840. Pop. in 1850. Total inc. Ratio of inc.			
3,875,822	4,591,645	715,823	18.4

The ratio of increase in the free States, it will be observed, is one-third greater than in the slave. Should the increase for this decade be according to these ratios, the population of the Atlantic free States in 1860 will be within a fraction of seven millions, that of the corresponding slave States, six million seven hundred thousand.

Now, let us compare the new and Western free States with the corresponding class of slave States. We leave out Texas and California, having no return of their population in 1840, and, for the purposes of a more accurate comparison, affix to each State the date of its admission into the Union.

New and Western Free States.
Ohio, 1802; Indiana, 1816; Illinois, 1818; Michigan, 1836; Wisconsin, 1848; Iowa, 1846.
Pop. in 1840. Pop. in 1850. Total inc. Ratio of inc.

2,967,840	4,715,474	1,747,634	59
Western Slave States.			
Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1796; Louisiana, 1812; Mississippi, 1817; Alabama, 1819; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Florida, 1845. Pop. in 1840. Pop. in 1850. Total inc. Ratio of inc.			
3,409,132	4,772,974	1,363,842	39

Now, should these ratios continue, the population of the former class of States would be, in 1860, seven and a half millions; of the latter, a little more than six and a half millions. We need hardly say that a glance at the comparative ratios of increase in free and slave States, during the several decades since 1790, fully authorize the assumption that the ratio of increase in the latter will decrease, while that in the former will tend to increase. This will result from the driving out of the poor white population of the slave States, and the concentration of foreign immigration in the free States.

If we examine the relative increase of all the slave States and all the free States, from 1790 to 1850, the position taken by the Missouri *Democrat* is still further confirmed. The following table shows the population of the two sections, in 1790 and 1850—the total increase and the per cent. increase in each:

Free States.
Population in 1790, 1,968,455; in 1850, 13,527,214; total increase, 11,558,759; per cent. increase, 587.

Slave States.
Population in 1790, 1,961,272; in 1850, 9,684,662; total increase, 7,723,390; per cent. increase, 392.

Both sections, it will be observed, start with populations about equal—the free States having the advantage of only seven thousand; but after a race of sixty years, the non-slaveholding section contains a population of 13,527,214, the slaveholding, 9,684,662, or 3,842,552 less than the free; and let it be remembered, three millions of the population of the South is a servile one. If we compare the free people of both sections, the population of the slaveholding is not quite half that of the non-slaveholding. As reasonable men, they will be glad

to call the attention of our Southern friends to the fact, which few will regard with complacency, that in six of their States the ratio of slave increase for the last decade was greater than that of free increase, as will be seen by the following table:

White in, ratio. Slave in, ratio.			
North Carolina	14.05	17.38	
South Carolina	5.97	17.71	
Georgia	27.93	35.85	
Alabama	27.24	35.85	
Arkansas	110.16	136.26	
Tennessee	18.13	30.80	

The Missouri *Democrat* is right: The interests of St. Louis would be injured by the slave colonization of Kansas and Nebraska, as they will be promoted by their free colonization. Slave Labor not only retards the growth of population, but is an obstacle to the growth of cities. The prosperity of St. Louis depends now upon the development of the free country of the Mississippi, not upon the back population of its own State. Were Missouri a free State, as Illinois, the growth of her great city would be unparalleled. The wonder is, that there is not courage and intelligence enough in the State to throw off the incubus of Slavery, which Mr. Atchison and his nullifying associates have contrived to place in the ascendant, subjecting to proscription all who do not swear by its name.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE, OR BY A FEW. A CULIAR GASTE—WHICH SHALL IT BE? Slaveholding politicians begin to be troubled at the agitation in the free States. They did not believe that the People at the North would react against the Nebraska outrage. Their submissive conduct in 1850 led them to suppose that its forbearance knew no limit. The Northern partisans of the Administration shared in the delusion; and members of Congress, after a short sojourn among their constituents, would report on their return a prevailing sentiment among the People in support of the policy of Pierce and Douglas. Nothing could exceed their self-confidence, or the audacity of their slaveholding allies. Everything was now possible to them. They could seize Cuba, extend the Law of Slavery to the free States, carry out their favorite scheme of Slavery-propagandism in California, gain foothold in St. Domingo, and perpetuate indefinitely the ascendancy of the Slave Power.

What was their surprise and mortification to see all their calculations in danger of being baffled—to observe everywhere throughout the free States indications of a reaction they had supposed impossible—to hear the cry shouted from East to West, "Indemnity for the Past, Security for the Future!" They wondered, expostulated, protested. Why could not you, People of the North, be quiet? was their language. We are not excited—why should you be? All talk of disunion has ceased among us—why should you talk of disunion? We are satisfied with the Union—why will you put it in jeopardy? We wish to live on fraternal terms with you—why all this ill blood on your part?

Yes, chimed in the tribe of quietists—it was all wrong—we opposed the measure while there was any hope of defeating it—but what is done cannot be undone. Submission now is the duty of common sense and patriotism. Your brethren of the South are quiet, and peaceably disposed—why not make up, and be friends? Why foster these sectional discords? Let all true national men set their faces against agitation and fanaticism!

The People of the free States were stubborn. Their language was—you have broken faith with us, and we will not trust you. You have trampled on our rights, and we will resent it. You have despoiled us of our possessions, and we demand indemnity for the outrage, and security against its repetition. If you love the Union, give up your base attempt to make it subservient to Slavery. If you would have peace, be just, and stop your aggressions. If you would avoid agitation, quit being agitators. If fraternity be so delightful in your eyes, abandon your dream of Slavery supremacy. Meantime we shall punish those who have misrepresented us, supply their places with true representatives, and substitute for the miserable sectional Administration now pandering to your propagandism, a national Administration, pledged to maintain the Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

How well they have kept their word, so far, let the elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, bear witness. The November elections will speak the same language. The ravings of the Union, the soft speeches of the *Intelligencer*, the sneering displeasure of the Richmond *Whig*, are alike unavailing. Party bands have been snapped asunder—men who have fought one another on other issues all their lives, forget their prejudices, and unite in solid phalanx on this new question. The Party now in the ascendant in the free States is an Anti-Slavery Party, composed of Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Democrats; and the prospect is, that the impulse which is placing it in the control of every one of these States, will continue to act until the Federal Government be subjected to its power.

"A NEW PROJECT."

Northern prints are making rather too much of a demand, lately set up in the Charleston *Mercury*, and another South Carolina paper, for the formation of a Treaty with Great Britain for the extradition of fugitive slaves. The "Chivalry" is sometimes as silly as it is fanatical. It ought to know that the British Government would as soon think of re-establishing Slavery in its colonies, as agree to deliver up fugitive slaves. Those who are well read in the history of the Slave Power, are aware that the Federal Government has not been remiss in relation to this "new project," as it is called. In 1827, a treaty was negotiated with Mexico for the rendition of fugitive slaves, but the Government of that country promptly refused to ratify it. About the same time, Mr. Clay brought the subject to the notice of the British Government, dwelling upon the losses sustained by the South from the escape of fugitives to Canada; and proposing a treaty for the mutual surrender of all persons held to service or labor, under the laws of either party, escaping into the territories of either. This was when the British West India were slaveholding. The prompt answer of the British Minister was, "It was utterly impossible for them to agree to a stipulation for the surrender of fugitive slaves." Mr. Barbour again submitted the proposition, but he was at once informed, that "the law of Parliament gave freedom to every slave who effected his landing on British ground."

The *Columbia (S. C.) Times* seems to think the time for urging such a demand, very propitious. "The time is propitious for the acquisition of all disputed rights from European Powers. They cannot afford to break just now with the United States. Let our public men move in the matter, and we question not but that the President and the American Minister at St. James will give the movement a cordial support. Besides, this is a golden moment which may never return. Before we get another sound man in the Presidential Chair, peace may be made in Europe, and the European Powers become less likely to look with favor upon the demand of America."

The credulity of this innocent provincial is admirable. We should like to see the "sound man in the Presidential Chair," through the "cordial" Buchanan, inviting the British Government to become a slave-catcher for the planters of the South! True, these gentlemen may deem the occupation quite respectable, but they would be taught, we presume, that transcendent prejudices against it are quite inveterate.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The Liberty of the Press appears to occasion infinite trouble everywhere, except in England and the United States. In Buenos Ayres, the Government of the new Republic undertook to establish freedom of the press in a country where it had never existed before; but no sooner had the press made use of its freedom of comment upon political matters, than the Government has sent a message to the Legislature, demanding that restrictions be imposed upon it.—*North American*.

The *North American* is forgotten. How much freedom of the press is there in one half of this Republic? How long could such a paper as the *New York Tribune* or *Post* stand in Richmond, Virginia? How many such Anti-Slavery appeals as the *North American* put forth before the election, would it venture upon, were its editors at the head of a press in Charleston? By the way, a new illustration of the liberty of the press in the South has just fallen under our notice. The *Religious Telegraph*, devoted chiefly to denominational interests, but occasionally admitting into its columns articles adverse to Slavery, has fallen under the displeasure of certain postmasters in Western Virginia, who regularly search the mail, examine into the character of papers sent to subscribers, burn the *Telegraph* when they lay their hands upon it, and threaten its subscribers with the heaviest penalties of the law! Despotism is the

same world over, and no more tolerant of a free press in Virginia than in Buenos Ayres or Austria.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

We publish full accounts of the loss of the steamer Arctic, and its precious freight of human life. Thus far, the number reported as saved, is about a hundred. A few more may be picked up, but it is probable that more than three hundred human beings were buried in the sea.

With a few exceptions, the officers and crew behaved shamefully, crowding the life boats, and leaving the helpless passengers generally to their fate. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* finds some consolation in the fact, that few of the officers, judging from their names, are Americans. This is doubtless true. Our vessels are commanded by American officers, but the majority of our sailors are the offspring of all nations. This is an evil that should be remedied. Better wages, better treatment, and better accommodations, would secure a native seamen of good character; but Americans will avoid a service, where hard work is not remunerative, and men are exposed to degrading treatment.

In the selection of crews for these great steamers, whose principal business is the conveyance of passengers, it is particularly important to secure brave, skilful, and trustworthy men. Had there been such a crew on the Arctic, the horrors of the scene would have been greatly mitigated.

It was four hours after the Arctic was struck, before she went down, so that had there been life boats enough, every life on board might have been saved. But, while the passengers and crew numbered more than four hundred, the boats could not accommodate two hundred, and it was the knowledge of this fact, that awakened a panic and a struggle for life, which proved so destructive. And for all the fearful destruction of life resulting from this circumstance, the company is responsible. It was its solemn duty to provide for escape in such a contingency.

The steamer was running at the rate of thirteen or fourteen knots an hour, forty miles from Cape Race, in a dense fog, over a great thoroughfare, where collisions have often taken place, and where the navigation is perilous. Probably there was not a soul aboard, that one moment before the disaster did not rejoice at the speed of the noble steamer—but what soul, after the shock, would not have given worlds, had the captain consulted safety rather than speed!

We have had enough of this racing between the ocean steamers. It is criminal and murderous. The collisions that have hitherto happened have excited little attention. A schooner has now and then been run down, but its unknown crew had no special claim upon the sympathies of the Public—and, besides, what were their lives in comparison with a short passage across the Atlantic? Now and then a steamer has been beached, but no life lost. Now and then we hear of hairbreadth escapes in the fog, from rocks or collisions, but the danger and the cause of the danger are alike forgotten in the joy of escape. At last, one of the finest steamers on the ocean, running at full speed, and recklessly, in a dense fog, as she has often done before, and as other steamers do, is struck, and meets the dreadful fate to which every such vessel is liable every moment, running with the same recklessness. Where lies the blame? Not with the captain, not with his employers, not with the Public. They demand the greatest speed, at all hazards, and would refuse their patronage to a boat which would be more anxious to make a safe than a quick passage.

Of the conduct of Capt. Lucy, it is difficult to form a proper judgment. The accounts generally represent him as bearing himself courageously—and his declaration, "the fate of the Arctic shall be mine," was heroic. But, deserted by nearly all his officers, he seemed to have no command at all of the men; nor can we understand exactly the feeling that induced him to keep his son to perish by his side.

There is another matter on which light is needed. It is stated that after the collision the Arctic took two or three turns round the other steamer, for the purpose of aiding her. Four hours then elapsed before she sunk. Where, all this while, was the French steamer? As she has arrived safely, we now know that she was not seriously injured. She was in a condition to help the Arctic. One of her boats, it is said, was sent off, but was run down. Was this all she did? She picked up, subsequently, a few of the passengers of the Arctic; but the question recurs, where was she during the four hours when the Arctic was sinking?

Since the foregoing was written, the Cambria has arrived, having picked up the brave Captain Lucy. His account, published in another column, shows that he retained his son by his side that he might save him, and that the reason he could not command his men was, because they nearly all took to the boats and ran off.

that the lesson may not be lost—that hereafter our ship-owners will be more careful in selecting the crews of their vessels. What our marines want is, respectable native seamen, instead of the offscouring of the earth.

HEROISM.

The brave Dorian, the third officer of the Arctic, gives an interesting account of the disaster: "One incident particularly attracted my attention, and that was the fidelity exhibited by a young gentleman named Holland, of Washington, who was on board the Arctic for the purpose of gaining instruction in engineering. He had been duped by the captain to fire the signal gun, (when all others had fled), and amid the melancholy had he pursued his duty. When all hope had fled, and the vessel nearly level with the sea, Holland was seen to take his gun. His last shout boomed out as the Arctic sank, and he went down with her—persevering in the strict performance of his duty."

Noble youth! His efforts were unavailing, but his example of courage and self-sacrifice will stimulate many a young heart to deeds of heroism.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE. By William B. Wood. Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

To the lovers of the stage this book will prove quite attractive, being written in an easy, off-hand style, and full of anecdotes and reminiscences of authors, players, and other personages, with whom an actor is apt to be brought into contact in the course of his varied experience. It must be admitted, however, that it is not the highest form of literature, although it may be turned to good account.

PARTY LEADERS: Sketches of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph of Roanoke. By J. G. Baldwin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

One of a class of books termed "readable." The subjects are interesting to every American. We all like to discuss them, and hear them discussed. Mr. Baldwin writes with enthusiasm, in a style at times rather florid; but he sketches character with force, and with an evident purpose to do justice. His special purpose was to make the volume attractive to young men—a most laudable purpose—for few of them have any proper appreciation of the chief actors in American history, depending chiefly upon tradition or party dogmas for their judgments of them. The sketches before us will probably stimulate the reader to further examination; for, after all, they are but fragmentary, and refer to scenes and events that cannot be understood by mere glimpses of them.

THE HALL-REVIEW. By Lowell Mason. New York: Mason & Brothers.

We are indebted to the politeness of the publishers for a copy of this singing-book. Its title runs—"A Book for the Services of Song in the House of the Lord, containing tunes, chants, and anthems, both for the church and the congregation; to which is prefixed a Singing School, a Manual for classes of vocal music, with exercises, rounds, and part songs for choir practice. Also, Musical Notation in a Nutshell: a brief course for singing schools, intended for skilful teachers and apt pupils."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. October, 1854. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by F. Taylor, Pa. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The prejudicial critics of Mr. Stowe will be surprised to see a very favorable and liberal review, in this number of the *North American*, of Mrs. Stowe's late book of travels. The reviewer handsomely vindicates her against the false imputation, that while abroad she became the defamer of her country, and enlarges on the fact that those who were foremost in welcoming her to England, respected her patriotism, and were full of expressions of admiration for her country.

Another article does justice to the policy at last embodied in the Reciprocity Treaty, and does not overlook the deservings of one who, as we often have said, is more entitled to credit for the accomplishment of this great measure, than any other single man. Nay, we hazard the assertion, that had it not been for the laborious researches, the unintermitted importunities, and the tact of Israel D. Andrews, the treaty would yet remain to be negotiated.

"It would be unjust," says the Reviewer, "to close this article without referring to the services of a gentleman, who has done more than any or all other men, to bring about the result on which we have congratulated our readers. Israel D. Andrews, of Eastport, Consul of the United States for Canada and New Brunswick, has been for years employed as a confidential agent by the State Department, to collect information and bring influences to bear for the consummation of this arrangement. His 'Report on the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies, and upon the Trade of the Great Lakes and Rivers,' is one of the most thorough, elaborate, and instructive works, ever published by our Government."

There are other articles of interest in the Review which we have not room to notice.

COAL AND SUGAR.

The *New York Evening Post* says: "When we look at the history of the tribute we are made to pay to the owners of the coal mines, we shall be amazed at the good nature and endurance of the American people. In 1840, when the anthracite coal from Pennsylvania was beginning to take the place of the bituminous coal imported from abroad, a tax of six cents on the heaped bushel was laid, for the benefit of the capitalists of whom we speak, on all coal imported from abroad. This tax, which bore the name of the coal import duty of 1833 having effected no reduction of this duty previous to the year 1842. In 1842 a still heavier duty was imposed—that of \$1.75 a ton. In 1846, when the mitigated tariff was adopted, the proprietors of the coal mines laid the address to secure the advantage of a very high rate of duty; the specific import, in true, was abolished, but a tax of thirty per cent. on the value of the coal was substituted. For eight years we have submitted to pay that tribute, without any expression of popular discontent; for eight years the poor in our large towns have shivered in the winter months over their scanty fires, while the mountains of Pennsylvania were full of coal, and all that was needed to secure a supply of cheap coal on our coasts, was a single steamer to bring the repeal of a clause in our revenue laws, which only a handful of persons in the United States were desirous to retain."

We hope the movement commenced some time since against this coal duty will not be relaxed. There is little abatement in the price of the article—in fact, the monopolists do not believe that the duty will be removed. Let memorials for its abolition be got up everywhere. Congress, having just received an impressive lesson on Popular Sovereignty, may be inclined to show a little deference to the demands of the People.

The *St. Louis Democrat*, in relation to this matter, remarks: "The repeal of the coal duties will not be felt by the people of the West to any considerable extent, but we may learn something from this movement of popular discontent, and for the purpose of getting rid of the duties on sugars and other necessities of life, with which the Western people are burdened. Our Western

members of Congress, if not engrossed by profitable discussions of Slavery, might even give the coal duty a good thrashing. Give the Eastern States cheap fuel, and take cheap sugar for the West?"

Agreed. Let the People unite against both. Give us cheap coal and cheap sugar. A few such experiments in free trade might aid in bringing about other important changes.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, astonish even those who had been anticipating a political revolution in these States. The Administration Party is, in fact, annihilated.

In Pennsylvania, the Anti-Administration Party has elected eighteen of the twenty-five members of Congress, and of the seven so-called Democratic elect, four are Anti-Nebraska. Eleven members from that State voted for the elect. The rebuke administered is crushing. The Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, Mr. Pollock, is elected by a majority estimated at from thirty to thirty thousand. Mr. Bigler's non-committalism availed him nothing. The Know Nothings probably increased his majority somewhat; but they could not have prevented his election, supported as he was by the real Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State. How they stand on the Slavery Question, may be inferred from the fact that they concentrated on Mott, the Administration candidate for Canal Commissioner, whose election is also announced.

The *North American*, in an editorial on the results of the election, has much to say of the influence of the struggle between nationality and foreignism, but nothing of the bearings of the Anti-Slavery and Temperance Questions. Before the election, its principal appeals related to these issues, and on them Mr. Pollock took his stand, and appealed for support to the Anti-Slavery and Temperance citizens of the State!

In Ohio and Indiana, the rout of the Administration forces is complete—not a single Nebraska candidate in either, so far as the returns have come in, having been elected to Congress. Olds, Disney, and others of the tribe, have leave to stay at home and study the marvellous workings of popular sovereignty, which has annihilated, in the twinkling of an eye, an Administration majority of 40,000, and given a majority against it, of 70,000!

The *National Intelligencer*, with serene self-assurance, puts down all the Congressmen elected in Ohio as *Whigs*—such men, for example, as Timothy Day, Edward Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, Mr. Nichols, &c. Our venerable neighbor has not yet heard, we presume, of the fusion movements in the West, by which a Republican Party has been substituted for the Whig, Democratic, and Independent Democratic Parties. There are but two Parties in Ohio and Indiana—a Slavery Party and a Republican Party. It is the victories of the latter which our intelligent contemporary is recording as Whig triumphs!

A wisecracker, through the telegraphic wires, announces in several papers the complete triumph of the *Independent American* ticket in Ohio, by fifty or sixty thousand majority; intending to convey the impression that it is a Know Nothing triumph. There was no such ticket in the field. The candidates elected were nominated by an Anti-Nebraska Convention, as Republican candidates, and elected as such—and the majority for this ticket is nearer ninety than sixty thousand.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday contains a sample of the returns from that State. The majorities are all on one side. Here are the reports from forty-two counties:

Hamilton county	7,174	Warren county	2,000
Butler	800	Clermont	2,000
Preble	1,600	Ross	1,300
Montgomery	1,600	Muskingum	1,000
Franklin	1,200	Washington	1,000
Pickaway	400	Champaign	1,600
Licking	1,000	Miami	1,200
Portage	900	Darke	600
Tuscarawas	1,000	Scioto	800
Huron	1,500	Logan	2,300
Stark	1,200	Douglas	600
Cuyahoga	2,5		

